## CONDITIONAL PETITION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME

If any extension of time for this response is required, Applicants request that this be considered a petition therefore. Please charge the required fee to Deposit Account No. 14-1263.

#### ADDITIONAL FEES

Please charge any further insufficiency of fees, or credit any excess to Deposit Account No. 14-1263.

Respectfully Submitted,

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Theodore Gottlieb, PhD Reg. No. 42, 597 Certificate of Transmission

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Stoughton. In other words, Stoughton's method does not address issues in the art raised by the work of Harris and/or Fung.

In sum, persons of ordinary skill in the art would not combine the teachings of Harris (and/or Fung) with Stoughton. The combined references do not suggest *ex vivo* treatments of human tissues with the recited compounds and/or radiation. Nor do they suggest any relevant correlations between the expression of the p53 and/orother genes with the patient's tissues' responsiveness or resistance to these compounds.

Respectfully, the rejection over Stoughton and Harris should be withdrawn.

Respectfully, the rejection of claim 9 over Spengler is should be withdrawn, as it does not teach limitation of claim 9.

#### CONCLUSION

Favorable and early action is respectfully requested.

It is believed that all objections and rejections have been addressed. Applicants are hopeful that the very substantial differences between the claimed method and the references have been clearly elucidated.

It is respectfully requested that all rejections be withdrawn and all claims be allowed.

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### 2. § 102e by Fung

The foregoing remarks provided to overcome the Harris reference are equally appropriate with respect to the Fung reference. Fung does not show the effect of a <u>single</u> compound on the expression profile of any gene in explanted tissue from human patients.

Fig. 6 in Harris shows the effect of a peptide complex on a generic in vitro transcription system. This also has nothing to do with the claimed method as it is merely an experiment describing the peptide complex's effect transcription.

Thus, Examiner cannot properly employ Harris as providing an anticipatory and/or enabling disclosure in relation to the claimed method.

Similar arguments are provided below in relation to the additional references.

For this reason, all prior rejections should be withdrawn.

# § 102a and § 102e - anticipation by Harris.

Harris teaches methods of using compounds causing that induce apoptosis. Harris's focus is on site-specific mutagenesis studies on p53, and the effect of the mutation on inducing apoptosis. From these studies, Harris designs compounds which, we note are preferred peptides corresponding to regions of the p53 protein. See col. 11. There is no operative or enabled teaching of any treatment based on any compound's effect on p53 expression or any other gene.

Nor is their any evidence that these peptide compounds are chemotherapeutic as is required in the claimed method.

The claimed method does not induce or examine apoptosis. The claimed method employs the ex vivo treatment of cells/tissues from human patients and correlates its pattern of gene expression to a patient's responsiveness, or lack thereof, to compounds and/or radiation.

It is respectfully requested that this rejection be withdrawn.

## REMARKS

Claims 1-6 and 9-10 are pending in the application.

Examiner's objections and rejections are addressed below.

All claims have been amended and new claims 11-13 have been added. No amendment introduces new matter.

## **Specification**

The abstract has been replaced with a new replacement abstract of less than 150 words.

# § 112, 2nd paragraph

Claims 2, 3, 5, 6, 9 and 10 have been amended to address Examiner's comments.

It is believed that these rejections should be withdrawn.

#### § 102

Applicants' method is directed to process which would be useful for identifying patients that are likely to benefit from a specific regimen of treatment with one or more compounds and/or radiation therapy. None of the cited references teach or suggest this method.

Further, as described in detail below, none of the cited references indicate that mutations that disrupt certain genes, e.g., p53, may be indicators of a patient's selective resistance to one or more particular therapeutic agents.

Last, Examiner is respectfully reminded that in her restriction requirement, she asserted that protein analyses and nucleic analyses comprise patentably distinct methods. However, in all the cited references, the analyses are either protein gels or light microscopy of cells. For example, in Harris, Figures 1-5 are protein gels that do not even relate gene expression profiling.

## IN THE SPECIFICATION

In the abstract, delete the title "Summary" and the text following it and replace with the following replacement Abstract.

# --Abstract

The invention relates to a method for detecting the effect of different chemotherapeutic agents and/or radiation therapy in malignant diseases, wherein the expression profile of tumor and/or cell growth and/or apoptosis-associated genes and/or individual differences (mutations) in gene sequences are

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